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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
— 22.1

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 25, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 80  
Humidity 85 69

September 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 85 3 p.m. 85  
Humidity 67 69

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

三拜禮 號五廿月九年英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE GREAT VICTORY IN PALESTINE.

#### ENTRAPPED TURKS UNLIKELY TO ESCAPE.

##### DETAILS OF SPLENDID CAVALRY WORK.

London, September 23.  
Reuter's correspondent with the Palestine Army, writing on Saturday, says:—In and around the plain of Esdraelon the Turks found their Armageddon. A large proportion of the Turkish Army in Palestine is accounted for, while the remainder on the other side of the Jordan have little prospect of escape.

The Turks on this side of the Jordan consisted of the Seventh and Eighth Armies, commanded respectively by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Djavid Pasha. These two armies suffered a heavy defeat. General Allenby's lightning stroke, coupled with our troops' astounding mobility, entrapped the Turks in a regular net of British troops. Turkey has suffered a blow from which it will be difficult to recover. Even could she find the men, it would be impossible to replace the material losses.

The defeat may have a far-reaching effect on the general situation in the Turkish Army and especially on the political situation in Constantinople, where a strong anti-German propaganda has lately been making important progress.

It was the cavalry which enabled us to exploit the infantry success to the uttermost. General Allenby commands one of the finest forces of cavalry in this war. It includes born horsemen from Australia and New Zealand and some of the best Indian Horse. Their mobility has been the undoing of the enemy, converting the defeat into a rout.

Three groups of cavalry, besides a smaller force and some French Horse, participated in the operations. When the cavalry reached Nizareth they found that General Liman von Sanders, the German Commander-in-Chief, had decamped on the previous evening with his papers. The troops at Nizareth offered some resistance, which was quickly overcome, and two thousand were taken prisoner, including two hundred German technical troops. The tracks over the mountain into the plain of Esdraelon were so bad that the cavalry was compelled to leave the horse guns behind. This group comprised the Sherwood Rangers and the Indian Imperial Service Cavalry.

The second group, composed of Yeomany and Indian Lancers, followed a more easterly course and penetrated the plain by a long narrow pass which should have proved an almost insurmountable obstacle. The enemy opposition, however, was brushed aside and four hundred prisoners taken.

On entering the plain, the cavalry were exposed to rifle and machine-gun fire. A Turkish Battalion which was escaping to Nizareth was charged by Indian Lancers, who killed and wounded a couple of hundred, and took prisoner the remaining four hundred. This body reached Alefeh in the early morning, capturing immense booty and another fifteen hundred prisoners. The booty included two made-up trains, six locomotives and forty coaches.

The detachments continued the advance, occupying Beisan the same evening and besieging another thousand prisoners. They also occupied an important bridge on the Jordan southward of Lake Tiberias.

A third group, consisting chiefly of Australian Light Horse, started farther at the rear and after reaching the plain descended on the Jenin Road. The Australians, who were newly armed with swords instead of rifle bayonets, here had an opportunity of using their new weapons greatly to their satisfaction. They charged and captured a Turkish battalion in the trenches, where they took prisoner a thousand. To a smaller group, chiefly Australians, fell the honour of occupying Nablus amidst remarkable cheers by Turkish wounded and professed satisfaction by the civilian population.

One good feature in the liberated region is that there is little distress, the people hurrying back to their homes, which are mostly undamaged. The roads near Nablus bear terrible evidence of the efficacy of the bombing by our aviators. The inhabitants state that the Turks feared our planes more than the Devil.

"Like Clock-Work."

London, September 23.  
Reuter's correspondent in Palestine, writing yesterday, says:—The rapidity and completeness of General Allenby's magnificent achievement almost gives a misleading impression of its magnitude. The Turks were preparing to winter in their lines, which were of exceptional strength, there being at least three lines of well-dug trenches, strongly wired redoubts and abundant artillery and machine-guns, but the complete surprise, coupled with General Allenby's boldness and mobility, completely demoralised the Turks. All the movements worked like clock-work. There was not a single hitch anywhere. The newly-raised Indian troops behaved splendidly and showed steadiness combined with the finest dash. The London troops, with whom the Indians were brigaded on the extreme left, lived up to their splendid reputation and were the first through the Turkish lines. It was a remarkable feat, reaching Tulkaram the same afternoon within a minute of predicted time.

Small parties of the enemy are still wandering on the hills but are anxious to surrender. Sixty Turks entrenched in a village near Nablus surrendered on an Intelligence Officer with a Sikh batman appearing.

The Turks in the Jordan Valley appeared to be ignorant of the fate of the Palestine Army until mounted troops to day reached the Jisr-Damieh crossing, taking prisoner eight hundred. A stream of fugitives along the Jisr Damieh road to the Jordan was most heavily bombed by airmen and numbers turned back preferring to surrender than to face the terrible ordeal. Our advanced guards have occupied Sifurieh and Kefkinn, north of Nizareth.

#### King George's Congratulations.

London, September 23.  
The Press Bureau says His Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Allenby as follows:—"With pride and admiration we have received news of the ably-conceived and brilliantly carried out operations in which British, Indian and Allied forces under your command, with the support of the Royal Navy, have gained a complete victory. I am confident that this will rank as a great chapter in the history of the British Empire and ever stand as a testimony to British leadership and the fighting qualities of British and Indian troops."

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE GREAT VICTORY IN PALESTINE.

#### Turks "Boxed Up."

London, September 23.  
Reuter learns from Palestine that the Turkish roadways of escape towards the Jordan are blocked at Nizareth, Beisan and Megamie, while the Nabulus road is cut at El Damia. Thus the remaining Turks westwards of the Jordan are boxed up. Moreover, all their transport, guns, rolling stock and stores have been captured. As a fighting force they do not exist.

The estimate of 18,000 Turks west of the Jordan, cabled on the 23rd inst., was the bayonet strength and included artillery, machine-guns and other units. The ration strength was 60,000, of which the combatants numbered 35,000. Up to the present we have taken prisoner 25,000 combatants. The Turks east of the Jordan remain to be dealt with. They are on the line of the Hedjaz Railway and comprise 6,000 to 8,000 bayonets, with a ration strength of 50,000.

#### Enemy Withdrawal Continues.

London, September 24.  
A Palestine official message says:—Eastward of the Jordan the enemy is withdrawing towards Amman on the Hedjaz Railway. Australian, New Zealand, West Indian and Jewish troops, pursuing, have reached Esalt, capturing guns and prisoners.

Our cavalry in the north occupied Haifa Acre, after slight opposition.

The prisoners are increasing and the total largely exceeds 25,000.

The King of Hussein's Arabs have occupied Maan and are harassing bodies of the enemy retreating along the railway towards Amman.

#### The "Skilful" Turks.

London, September 24.  
A Turkish communique states:—Very skilful rearguard fights are facilitating the accomplishment of our plans on both sides of the Jordan.

#### A French Comment.

Paris, September 23.  
A Havas message states:—The Turkish forces are not merely defeated but annihilated; 25,000 prisoners and 120 guns have been taken. Cavalry has occupied Nizareth. The avenue of escape is blocked by the decisive victory. The British casualties are incredibly small. The King of Hedjaz brilliantly co-operated by seizing the railway junction east of the Jordan. German prestige in the Near East has sustained a tremendous blow and Turkish rule in Palestine is ended forever.

## FURTHER PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

#### Value of the Local Successes.

London, September 23.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—By a successful operation this morning, north-east of Ephezy, we captured a strong point which the enemy has stubbornly defended for the past three days. Northwards of this locality a hostile counter-attack entered our positions at one point, where a party of the enemy is still holding out. Elsewhere the attack was repulsed.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says there was overcast and showery weather on the 22nd inst. We dropped eleven tons of bombs and destroyed eight hostile machines. Four of ours are missing. Night fliers dropped four tons of bombs on an enemy aerodrome near Valenciennes. All returned.

#### Important Operations Pending.

London, September 24.  
A Paris semi-official message emphasises that the local actions to which fighting on the West Front was limited yesterday are merely an interlude prior to the imminent resumption of more important operations. These actions have been most successful. The British are progressing west of Catelet, while the French south of S. Quentin, by the capture of Vendeuil and progress on the Oise, threaten La Fere with envelopment from the north. These successes are useful as bases for subsequent operations.

#### Latest French Progress.

London, September 24.  
A French communique states:—Southwards of St. Quentin we have reached the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy.

#### The French Front.

London, September 24.  
A French communique states:—There was marked artillery activity at night-time in the region of S. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne. In Champagne we carried out two raids in the region of Perthes and near Batte du Meuil, taking forty prisoners.

#### British Progress.

Paris, September 23.  
A Havas message says:—The British have pushed forward to redoubts which are the backbone system of the Hindenburg Line, and maintained their net gains. Progress has been made north of the Scarpe and the Siegfried Line has been attacked.

#### German Vandalism.

Paris, September 23.  
A Havas message says:—M. Clemenceau has paid a visit to a British General and seen for himself the acts of vandalism committed by the enemy in the neighbourhood of Bapaume and Peronne.

#### Other Items.

Paris, September 23.  
A Havas message says it is announced that the Germans are removing the inhabitants of Cambrai and Douai to the Meuse district at the rate of 2,000 a day.

There are persistent rumours of the Germans employing women to fire machine guns. A woman aviator is said to have been shot down by an American.

## "THE FRIEND OF HUMANITY"

#### Latest Designation of the Kaiser.

Amsterdam, September 24.  
The Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, addressing the German-Turkish League in Constantinople, contended that all the rulers of the peoples of the Central Powers, including that "enemy friend of humanity and civilization, the Kaiser," wanted peace. He claimed that the Central Powers were fighting for small nations and the world's liberty and appealed for fortitude in the face of temporary military failures.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### WONDERFUL PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

#### Enemy Retreating Along 150-Mile Front.

##### ALLIES FOLLOWING IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

London, September 23.  
Military circles are astonished at the rapidity of the Serbian advance. They are fighting so splendidly that it is interesting to recall the Kaiser's statement that Serbia was out of the war.

The enemy is falling back on the British front at Lake Doiran and the only roadway of retreat is the Kosturice-Stramitsa Road, which is being heavily shelled and bombed. The enemy is without a lateral line for a long way to the rear, and important developments are anticipated.

#### Enemy Evacuates Important Line.

London, September 23.  
A British official message from Salonica states:—As the result of Anglo-Greek attacks and continual heavy pressure in conjunction with the Franco-Serbian advance further west, the enemy has evacuated the whole line from Doiran to west of the Vardar. He has set fire to Cestovo and Mladova Station and Tike and Tatarli dumps. Our airmen are heavily bombing and machine-gunning his troops and transport crowding along the road northwards.

We are advancing and have reached the line Kara, Ogular and Hamzali, one kilometre southward of Bogdanovo.

West of the Vardar, we are advancing on O. xnei and are in touch with the Greeks at Zarinec.

#### The Plight of the Enemy.

London, September 23.  
A Paris semi-official message says:—The swift advance of the Allies threatens Prilep and also the famous Babuna Pass.

As an instance of the disorderly retreat of the Bulgarians, two battalions of the latter, on throwing down their arms, were machine-gunned by German troops.

Owing to the cutting of their communications, the Bulgarians are famishing and fleeing into the interior. Contrariwise, the Allies, electrified by their success, are advancing with extraordinary dash.

#### A Great Victory.

London, September 24.  
A French Eastern communique states:—The Allied successes in Macedonia are attaining the character of a great victory.

The Franco-Serbian rapid advance towards the Middle Vardar has compelled the enemy along the whole front of 150 kilometres between Monastir and Doiran to retreat precipitately. The Allies are closely pursuing.

North-east of Monastir we have reached the line Moglie, Kanaklartsi and Kalyani, while the Serbians are marching on Philip and the Babuna Pass and have reached the Vardar from Demirkapu to Gradsko. Some detachments have already crossed the river.

On the right bank in the Vardar Valley, the Allies are beyond the line Koyneke Zarinec. On the left bank they have carried Ghevgheli and also the whole first enemy line as far as Lake Doiran.

Rearguards are endeavouring to stem the pursuit.

Enemy columns on the roads in the region of Monastir, Koyneke and Philip are fleeing in indescribable disorder under incessant aircraft bombing and machine gunning.

Numerous villages and camps are burning. Some prisoners, guns and enormous booty have been captured, including two long-range guns. Some demoralised Bulgarian elements have fled down their arms and fled.

The advance continues on the whole front of attack.

#### A Cryptic Bulgarian Report.

London, September 24.  
A Bulgarian communique dated the 22nd inst., says:—As a result of our front giving way between the Cerna and the Vardar, our adjacent units were withdrawn to new positions southward of Prilep and northward of Doiran.

#### The Serbian Progress.

London, September 24.  
A Serbian evening communique dated the 23rd inst., says:—Our troops yesterday continued to cross the Vardar, where they gained contact with the enemy.

Towards Prilep, the Serbians have reached a very steep massif at Vrenksa Planina and at several points are on the Gradsko-Prilep Road.

The enemy continues to burn villages and his own stores; nevertheless, a great quantity of war material has been captured, including several railway trains.

#### Enemy Anxiety.

Paris, September 23.  
A Havas message says:—The Franco-Serbian drive on the Vardar has created anxiety in the enemy's camp, threatening to cut the lines of communication to the interior of Bulgaria. The total advance is now 35 miles. Forests are 25 miles north-east of Prilep, the Bulgarian advance base. The Serbians are energetically pressing on the heels of the routed Bulgarians.

#### NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

##### Successful Attacks on Constantinople.

London, September 23.  
The Admiralty announces:—Between the 17th and 21st inst., Air Force contingents attached to the Navy made four raids on Bugez Docks, dropping eight tons of bombs, and also successfully bombed five aerodromes. In air-fighting we destroyed six enemy machines and drove down five uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing. A hostile balloon was shot down and fell flames on a balloon camp, setting fire to three hangers, all which were burnt out.

Co-operating with Greek naval aircraft, we bombed Constantinople on the nights of the 20th and 21st inst. Bombs burst on Haidar Pasha station, also on buildings northward of the Admiralty and in Stambul, where many thousands of propaganda leaflets were dropped. One Greek and one British machine have not returned.

#### THE PREMIER'S INDISPOSITION.

London, September 24.  
Mr. Lloyd George is staying in the country till complete recovery. He is expected in Downing Street next week.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.

The silver market is quiet.

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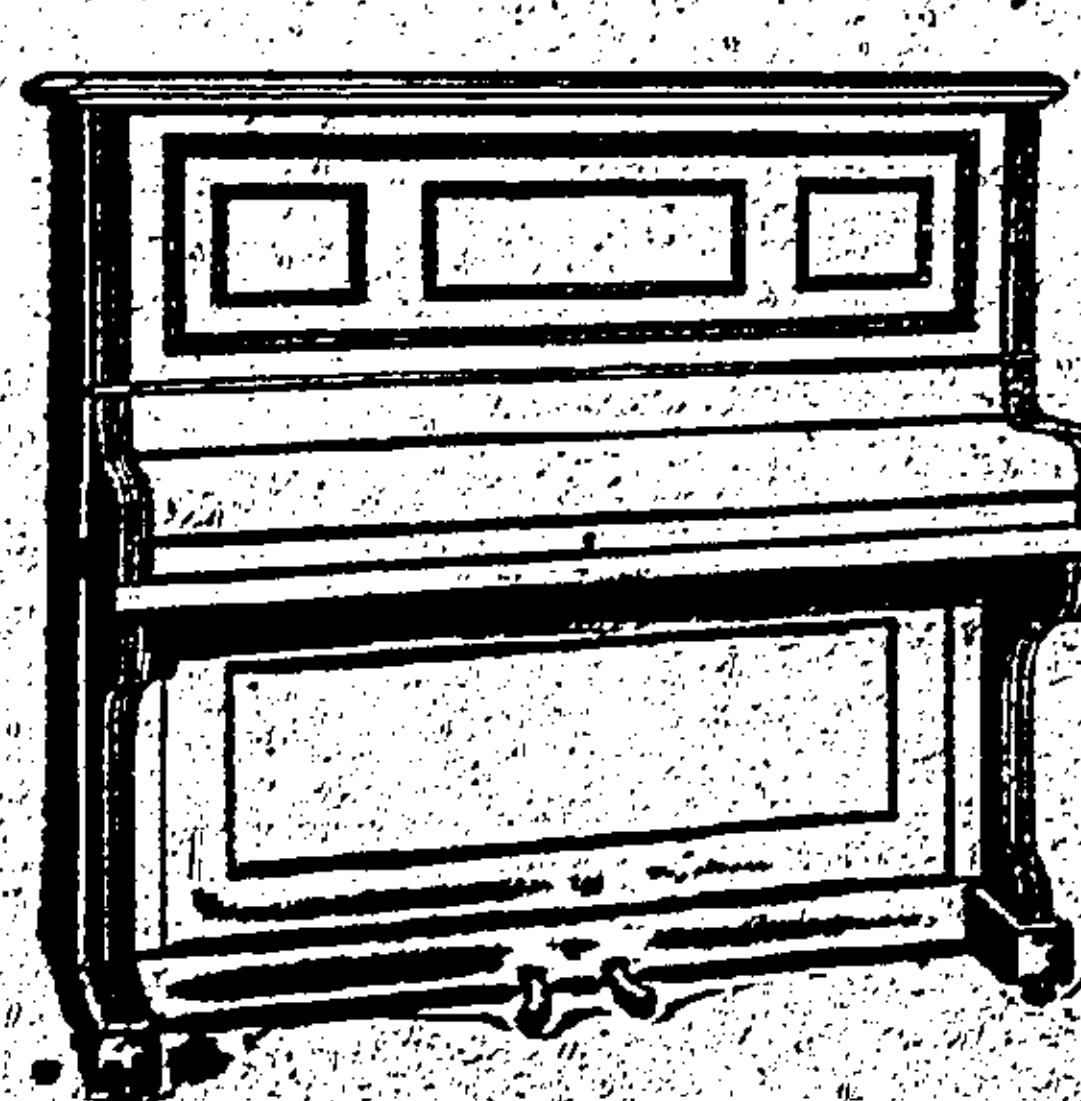
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**To Keep Down Salmon Prices.**  
Prices for Alaska salmon this year will be no greater than those of 1917, if the report of a special committee appointed by the National Food Administration to investigate and recommend a schedule of prices is adopted. "We are disposed to believe," says the report, "that by establishing a uniform price for Government as well as civilian requirements, last year's prices need not be exceeded."

**Channel Tunnel Lecture.**  
Baron Emile d'Erlanger lectured recently at the Army and Navy League Club on the Channel Tunnel. The lecturer showed the manifold advantage to be derived from the tunnel by England and the Continental nations in commerce and politics, and said he hoped that four years of war side by side with the French will have swept away the prejudices against it in England. Baron d'Erlanger mentioned that the cost of building the tunnel would be less than a single day's war bill for England, France and America.

**War Angelus Advocated.**  
Mr. Clinton E. Ashorn, president of the Rotary Club of New York, sent to Mayor Hylan recently a letter calling the Mayor's attention to a resolution of the club and of the national organization of rotary clubs advocating the observance, for one minute, at 11 A. M. daily, of the "war angelus," and asking that the Mayor give the matter his earnest consideration. The hour is to be announced. Mr. Ashorn explained, by "bells and whistles," and the one-minute period is to be devoted to prayer "for the success of our arms and of our cause."

**Mountain Road Controls.**  
Most of the mountain highways of California are blazed through the solid rock of perpendicular walls. There are few places on the roads where two machines can pass, so that many accidents occur, says the *Popular Mechanics Magazine*. Because of this the State Highway Commission has instituted a system of road controls. Officers are stationed at the bottom of all dangerous routes and at certain hours traffic is permitted to proceed upward, the one at the top being closed to descending traffic. All machines are checked, and the officer at the other control is notified by telephone just what cars have gone through.

**Pilgrim Fathers' Tercentenary.**  
The year 1929 will mark the 300th anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers to New England. To commemorate this event, worthy the State of Massachusetts appointed last year a State Commission, and appropriated money sufficient for an adequate celebration. Towards the close of 1917 the chairman of the Commission addressed the British-American Centenary Committee, asking their co-operation in England. For seven years the Centenary Committee had, with similar national committees in America and Canada, been engaged in an active propaganda of British-American friendship. A new and thoroughly representative British Committee has now been formed on a national basis, and details will shortly be announced.

**An Aviator's Goggles.**  
Lieut. Torrey Webb, the United States aviator, who is said to have made the first flight in aerial mail service between Washington and New York, obtained recently in New York an injunction restraining the firm of Strauss & Bengelsson, manufacturers of automobile goggles, from using his photograph on advertising matter. Webb's attorney said the aviator had been portrayed in aviation magazines, seated in an aeroplane, with automobile goggles on his head, and that an explanatory catch line, set forth that the lieutenant was wearing Strauss & Bengelsson's glasses. Bengelsson's attorney had offered him a large sum of money to buy the photograph. The defendant's attorney contended that the use of the photograph was a violation of the order given by the court.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## Her 100th Birthday.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Lucy Stone, pioneer champion of women's rights, and noted suffragist, was observed recently by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, and president of the Association presided.

## Recaptured German's Adventures.

Dressed in civilian clothes, the escaped German prisoner Lieutenant Farnow, who was recaptured at Farnborough, travelled unobserved by train from Waterloo. He carried a bag containing several tins of food, and had a considerable sum of money. On alighting at Farnborough the officer went to a house and asked for a drink of water and permission to shave. The tenant was suspicious and sent for the police. On his arrest Farnow said he hoped to reach the coast and get away on a ship as a stowaway.

## Training for Social Work.

In connection with the newly-instituted courses of training for social work the Council of Bedford College for Women, University of London, have appointed Mrs. C. D. Rackham (Cambridge Classical Tripos) as Director of Social Studies. Mrs. Rackham has had a wide experience of practical social work in Cambridge, having been for 13 years a member of the local board of guardians, besides serving on the Cambridge shire Insurance Committee. She has held a temporary appointment under the Home Office as H.M. Inspector of Factories since 1915.

## Is it Bernhard?

The following advertisement is appearing in the Pan German *Deutsche Zeitung*:—A German-minded author, of Germanic race, who is striving to realise large ideas of importance for Germany's future, requests a big-hearted, childless millionaire, either to adopt him together with his wife and his fair haired and blue-eyed children, or to liberate him from a calling which paralyses his strength. Only serious invitations to a personal meeting, together with a promise to defray travelling expenses, will be considered. Personal inquiries may be made through the *Deutsche Zeitung*, under pledge of strict secrecy on both sides.

**Kaiser in a Watch-Tower.**  
In describing how the Kaiser watched the Reims battle on July 15 from the top of a tower about 75 feet high, Karl Rosner, the war correspondent of the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, writes:—"At 3 o'clock in the morning the Kaiser turns to a Staff officer and says: 'The Army shall know that I am with it in these perilous hours, and that my wishes accompany it.' A few minutes later, at a shaky table and in the dim light of a small pocket-lamp, the Emperor signs a telegram which is immediately dispatched to all the troops engaged. The telegram reads:—"His Majesty informs his troops that he has arrived behind the front of attack and will watch the battle from a tower. His Majesty's good wishes accompany his troops. His Majesty calls to his troops:—"With God, for Emperor and Empire."

**All-Steel Railway Carriage.**  
The rapid advance of the all-steel railway carriage in the United States during the last few years is a clear indication that this type of vehicle is generally superseding the wooden coach on the other side of the Atlantic. Ten years ago there were barely 500 steel cars in use on the American railroads, but at the present time over 18,000 are reported to be in constant service. Before the war there was certainly a growing feeling against the continuance of the wooden railway coach in this country—at least on long distances express trains. The horrors of telegraphing and fire which followed the disastrous collisions at Asquith, for instance, so shocked the travelling public that some reform in train construction was strongly demanded. After the war there will be a great overhauling of the country's rolling stock, and it is to be hoped that the success of the all-steel vehicle in U.S.A. will be borne in mind by our engineers.

## NOTICES.

## Twice Welcome when You Bring Victor Records

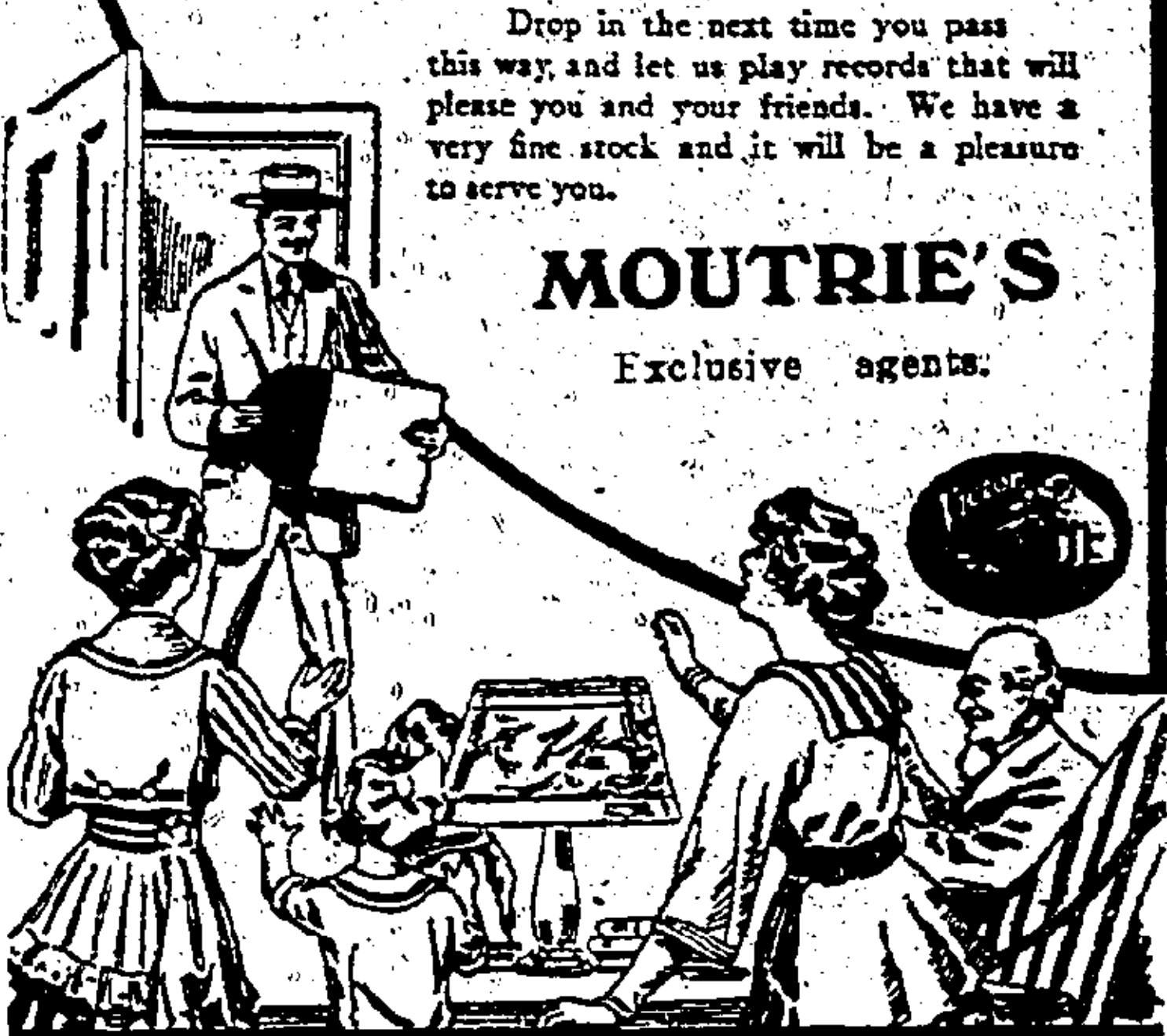
No matter how entertaining you are, you link yourself with the greatest of all entertainers when you bring with you some records for the Victrola.

Everybody likes to hear new Victor Records because they bring the art of the world's greatest singers and instrumentalists into the home. Your thoughtfulness and good taste will be appreciated and the records will give permanent pleasure.

Drop in the next time you pass this way, and let us play records that will please you and your friends. We have a very fine stock and it will be a pleasure to serve you.

## MOUTRIE'S

Exclusive agents.



## Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician, 28, Queen's Road, Central.

## "GOLD SEAL"



## CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING AND ART RUGS. Waterproof, Sanitary, Durable.

Guaranteed to outwear printed linoleum under equal wearing conditions. For prices & particulars apply to:

THE PACIFIC TRADING CO., 34, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone: 2312. Sole Agents for South China.

## THE CARD PARTY



Mrs. S.—I have struck upon a brilliant idea. The men I hear are playing golf and tennis for War Bond Tickets. Hubby has quite a few chances already, so instead of the usual silver trinkets I have decided at all my card parties, until the end of the year, to give War Bond tickets as prizes. Would'nt it be lovely if one of my guests won the \$25,000—and at this rate of exchange too?

Mrs. G.—Capital. I think we might all do the same and we'd not have that nasty feeling of just wasting our money on trash; for half of every five dollars spent on War Bond tickets goes to help the wounded.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY'S WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN, Central District. Apply to: The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to:—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMSHOON, CANTON.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PRIVATE TUITION. Hongkong University Matriculation, Senior and Junior. Oxford Prelim. 45 Successes out of 48 entries (4 honours—26 Distinctions) 10 years practical experience.—A. V. MILLINGTON, M. A., 4, Bowen Road, Tel. No. 2597.

## WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE SEKS POSITION. adapted as Assistant, Correspondent, Insurance, Shipping, Imports and Exports. Smart rushing Salesman. Speaks English well. Reply:—"YUE CHEONG," 382, Shanghai Street, Kowloon.

WANTED.—SOMEWHERE TO LIVE. by married Britisher, who, in common with many others, is forced to leave present residence owing to purchase by Japanese. He would like a FIVE or SIX ROOMED HOUSE, suitable for sharing, or a FLAT, convenient of access, rent to be moderate. Though realising the improbability of his wants being satisfied owing to the systematic manner in which Europeans are being "edged out" of respectable localities, he would appreciate any replies sent to Box 1431 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## LOST.

LOST.—Sunday, FOX TERRIER DOG. One Black one White Eye. Reward REES & Co., Queen's Buildings.

LOST or, Strayed from Pokfulam Wire Haired TERRIER DOG. White with Brown Ears, long tail answers to Name of Squibs. Information to G. H. Wilson c/o Robertson, Wilson & Co., 3, Beaconsfield Arcade, will oblige.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE VICTROLA (his Master's Voice); in good condition. Original price \$100. Six months old. Apply: C. Z. Dunn, R. 47, King Edward Hotel.

## NOTICES.

THE EDISON-DICK  
**MINIBERKATH**  
**DUPLICATOR**  
INSPECTION INVITED  
**MUSTARD & CO.,**  
4, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186  
AGENTS: 14 TOCHOW, ANDY, SWATOW and CANTON.  
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

## CALL

AT  
THE HONGKONG  
CIGAR STORE  
CO., LTD.  
AND ASK FOR  
"EL PALACIO"

AND  
YOU will be  
convinced that  
Hongkong is  
now favoured  
with the  
best brand  
of



## MANILA CIGARS.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

JUST TO HAND

## GOLF BALLS

SILVER KINGS

(MESH MARKING)  
4 WEIGHTS.

PLUS COLONELS

(MESH MARKING)  
4 WEIGHTS.

ARCH COLONELS.

(CRESCENT MARKING)  
2 WEIGHTS.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS FOR QUANTITIES.

## THE PHARMACY

FOR

Toilet Requisites  
Patent Medicines  
Pure Drugs & Chemicals

Surgical Dressings & Instruments  
Parke, Davis & Co.'s Products  
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Products.

FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.,

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

## CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE

(N 21 to P. & O. Office, 24, Des Voeux Road Central.)  
TELEPHONE 2667.

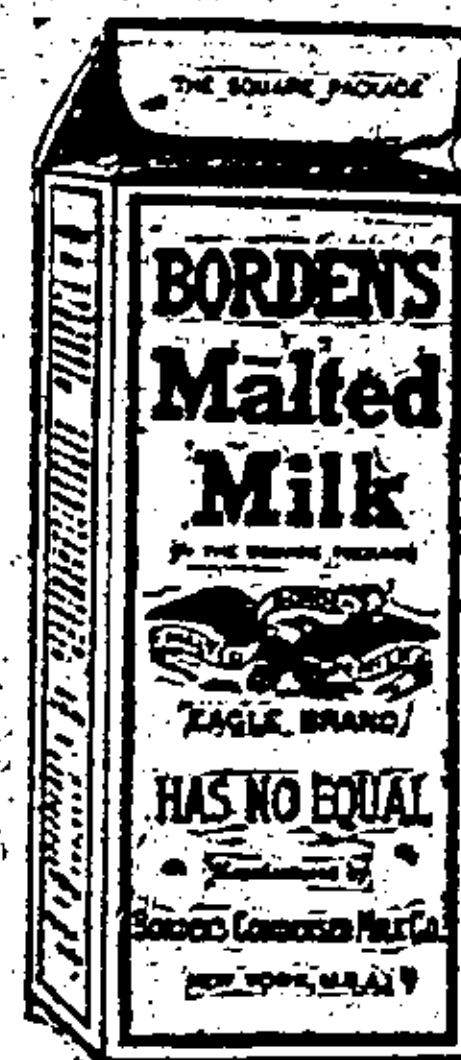
## FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

PER "FUSHIMI MARU"

## BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.

MOTHERS

TAKE  
NO  
CHANGES  
WITH  
BABY'S  
FOOD



THIS  
FOOD  
TOOK  
FIRST  
PRIZE AT  
PANAMA  
EXPOSITION

HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS' STANDING OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

## CONNELL BROS. CO.

DISTRIBUTORS.

## NOTICES.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

For Terms and particulars apply to the

UNION TRADING CO.,

Queen's Building, General Agents. Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Hongkong, 14th January, 1919.

## NOTICE.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, No. 6 Pedder Street Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.

By order of the Directors JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.



# PHOTO XMAS CARDS.

We are now showing a series  
of dainty

## CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS.

depicting scenes of  
Chinese life and surroundings.

The series comprises a set of 12 pictures

Neatly Boxed.

PRICE \$3.50 PER BOX.

CALL AND SEE OUR SELECTION.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Alexandra Buildings.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

### THE SCARCITY OF HOUSES.

"Wanted, Somewhere to Live." So ran the opening words of an advertisement which appeared in the Telegraph yesterday. This was a genuine advertisement inserted by a Britisher who will perform soon have to leave his residence by reason of the fact that it has been sold to Japanese, and who is now scouring the Colony high and low in what seems a hopeless search for another house. We emphasize these facts because they typify the plight of numerous British residents. The experience of this advertiser could be matched by many more, until to-day the situation has become so acute as to be almost irremediable. Indeed, from all that we hear, we doubt whether there is in the Colony to-day a solitary vacant house suited for European residence that is of a rental within the means of the average European. That is a truly alarming state of affairs, for the first essential in any settlement which attracts Europeans to its shores is that there should be a sufficiency of good housing accommodation. Hongkong does not meet that requirement, so far from it, that many residents who yearn for something approaching home life are forced, against their will, into taking rooms in hotels. That, whatever may be the reason, and whoever is to blame, is a situation which should never have arisen.

We have on many previous occasions dealt in detail with the seriousness of this problem. We return to it yet once again in the hope that by constant pegging away it will in due time receive the earnest consideration that it merits. In Singapore recently, where conditions appear to be inclining in the same direction as here, a Commission investigated the matter and presented a most comprehensive and valuable report on the subject. That is a step which we regard as being urgently necessary in Hongkong. By such a procedure being adopted, at any rate the facts of the situation could be put on record, and, as we have said before, we believe that the Government would be astounded at the developments thus revealed. What we have remarked before we reiterate; the prime factor in the situation, has been the way in which wealthy Chinese and Japanese have "edged out" European residents from districts where the former were, only a few years ago, unknown. For example, if we take Causeway Road, Macdonnell Road, Robinson Road and Conduit Road, we should be surprised if it were found that there is to-day a solitary house rented to Europeans; while of Kennedy and Bowen Roads the same thing will soon be true if present tendencies continue. The Japanese, especially, are buying up the Colony's best residences wholesale, while the European who is unable to purchase property can merely look on and wonder where he may find a roof under which to live. It is no racial issue which is thus raised; our last desire would be to bring the matter forward in this spirit. We merely state bare facts, which can be substantiated by the sceptical and be vouched for by the great majority of Britishers here.

When matters become so obviously serious as we have indicated, it is high time for action. The patience of the average Britisher in Hongkong, when considering the hopelessness of the present housing outlook, is almost exhausted. Yet nothing is done beyond a periodical effort through the medium of the Press to keep the matter to the front. There is supposed to be in existence in this Colony a Constitutional Reform Association, one of whose objects is to deal with matters of local interest. Surely such questions as this housing problem come within the scope of the activities of such a body. Then why is no meeting of members called to discuss the issue and suggest remedies? At any rate, we look forward to the problem being fully debated when the Budget comes before the Legislative Council for consideration. Then perhaps the Government will let an anxiously awaiting public know in what light it views the matter.

### Political.

We notice that, according to a morning contemporary, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone took occasion at the annual meeting of the O.E.M.S. last night, to refer to the housing question so far as it affects Europeans, suggesting that it should be brought up at a forthcoming public meeting. The idea, however, was given a cold douche by Dr. Earle on the ground that "these things are becoming political" and should not be taken up by the Society. That, to our way of thinking, is a very prescribed and distinctly unfortunate attitude to adopt. In what respect the advocacy of adequate housing accommodation for Europeans can be regarded as "political" we fail to see. Surely one of the chief functions of the Church is to interest itself in social conditions, and nothing more befits it than to do its utmost to preserve home life in our Colonies. As we have shown in to-day's leading article, such life is being rendered impossible in Hongkong through Europeans being forced to reside in hotels. If it is being "political" for the Church to move in matters of this kind, then we can only wish for a big expansion of its political activities.

### A Hongkong War Memorial.

Of the many war causes which Hongkong is assisting through the medium of the War Charities Committee, none is more deserving of support from such a shipping port as this than the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, which is controlled by the Seamen's Hospital Society. As a recognition of the generosity of Hongkong to this institution there has been erected therein a very handsome tablet, of which we have received a photographic reproduction from the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax. It is of a very appropriate and striking design and bears the following words:—"To commemorate a donation from funds publicly subscribed in the Colony of Hongkong and presented to this Hospital by the Hongkong War Charities Committee, as a tribute to British seamen, upon whose steadfast bravery the Empire depends." At the foot is the following verse:—

Hail Mother, hold me fast,  
My prayers alone  
Under unnumbered keels to-day  
Tend guard and landward to-morrow  
Thy warships down the bay.

Hospitals of this character are worthy of all the support that can be given them, and it is particularly gratifying to learn that the institutions managed by the Society named have received many thousands of wounded, sick and injured naval and mercantile marine men since the war began. It is good also to feel that at Greenwich there is a permanent memorial to Hongkong's generosity in this regard.

### A Memento of Tank Week.

We have to hand an interesting memento of the Far Eastern Tank Week Campaign in the shape of a beautifully designed little booklet describing the efforts, results, and hopes of the China and Japan War Savings Association. The booklet traces the history of the movement, and shows how the Tank Week Campaign resulted in £1,249,162 being subscribed throughout the Far East for investment in National War Bonds. It is beautifully printed, plentifully illuminated with photographs, the whole enclosed in an artistically designed cover. It should be explained that the Association itself has no expenses. Nevertheless the cost of such items as telegrams, stationery and occasional advertising has to be met, so that the proceeds of the sale of the pamphlet will be allocated to the "Expenses Fund." The success attending the Tank Week held in the Far East was so phenomenal as to justify the present attempt to embody a permanent record of the movement, and it is hoped that the pamphlet will provide a pleasant souvenir, and should prove a stimulus to further financial effort. The selling price of this artistic little pamphlet has been fixed at 25

### DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO DESIRES ANYTHING INORDINATELY IS SOON DISQUIETED WITHIN HIMSELF.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the anniversary of the Relief of Lucknow (1857.)

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8. 3/16d.

Health Returns.  
There was one fatal case of spotted fever notified yesterday.

To a Correspondent.  
"Bookworm."—Your letter does not raise a question of sufficient public interest to warrant its insertion.

Allice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—Mr. Pong Wei Ting, \$100; Mr. Tang Chi Ngon, \$100; Mr. Chan Chung Fung, \$50.

No Appearance.  
The case in which a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with being in unlawful possession of two pieces of silk, came up again this morning. The defendant failed to put in an appearance, with the result that his Worship ordered his bail of \$20 to be returned, and a warrant issued for his arrest.

Gambling Prosecution.  
Twenty-three Chinese were charged with gambling, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector Grant prosecuted and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence. One of the defendants failed to put in an appearance at the Court and his bail of \$5 was returned. His Worship remanded the other cases till 11.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Export of Opium.  
A Chinese was charged at Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of two tins of opium on board the s.s. Taiping and attempting to export the same without a permit from the Imports and Exports Office. Defendant put up the same familiar defence that someone told him to carry the opium. He was acquitted on the first charge, but was fined \$200, or one month's labour, on the second count.

### Too Lazy for Government Service.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with trespassing. Sgt. Peet gave evidence that he found the defendant sleeping in boys' quarters. He questioned him and had him arrested. Defendant was formerly in the Government's employ but was discharged as being lazy. His Worship said that as he had been one night in the cells he would discharge him this time, but next time he would be fined.

### Northern Chinese Charged.

Three Northern Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with behaving in a disorderly manner in Connaught Road and with being in unlawful possession of weapons on September 6. The second charge against the second defendant was not preferred. Chief Detective Inspector Marión prosecuted, and said that the whole trouble arose over some opium smuggling. He also said that the second man was picked up by Sergeant Ingham and the third man was found by a Chinese constable in Lan Fat Street. His Worship remanded the case till Saturday at 11.30 a.m.

### Assaulting a Constable.

A Chinese was summoned at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with assaulting a Chinese constable. Inspector McDonald prosecuted. The defendant failed to put in an appearance, with the result that his bail of \$50 was returned. Inspector McDonald, in giving the facts of the case, said that the constable was in Catochik Street on the day in question when he saw seven men carrying scraps of iron. He challenged their right to the iron and arrested the man who he thought was the principal. Another man intervened and the constable also tried to arrest him. The constable succeeded in arresting the man, but the others ran away.

### "OUR DAY."

How Hongkong will Celebrate It.

Though they have not been very much in evidence, Committees and Sub-Committees have for a considerable time past been doing a large amount of work in making arrangements for the celebration of "Our Day" next month, and now it is possible in some measure to indicate just what preparations have been made and some others that are still to be arranged. At all events one thing is certain, that the Committees have put their wits to work with good purpose, for it can be seen at a glance that the programme drawn up will cater for the tastes of everyone in the Colony, and, moreover, is of such a nature that dollars in heaps will be coaxed out of the community at large. The proceeds, as in previous years, will go to the Red Cross. That this fund is perhaps the most deserving of any which the war has created there is no question, and it is equally certain that Hongkong people will be as liberal with their donations this year as in the past. The Red Cross is in need of all the funds that it can get, as is shown by the fact that the expenditure for 1917 was \$3,672,366. Last year we were successful in collecting in one way and another no less a sum than \$110,415 (equivalent to \$16,100)—very gratifying as every one will agree—but this year the Committees aim at considerably increasing this amount, and we in Hongkong are not going to fail the Committees in this laudable purpose. We want the Red Cross to receive as much money as a result of the celebrations as is possible, and it will not be the fault of the Committee if the fare which they have drawn up is not aimed upon.

It is intended that in the morning there shall be a sale of roses, as in previous years, and a military band is to parade the streets. In the afternoon a gymnastics is to be held at Happy Valley, with various sideshows and other things which will make people want to spend their money. Best of all, an entertainment is to be given in the Public Gardens in the evening, when there are to be bands playing, a fireworks display, a performance by Chinese jugglers and a host of other things. At this stage it should be pointed out that the Portuguese community intends holding a souvenir stall. It is always a pleasure to feel in work of the kind which is to take place on "Our Day" that the Portuguese community is solidly behind the British in everything which goes to making money for the British Red Cross. They have also arranged to hold a raffle, one at \$1 a ticket and another at 20 cents a ticket. No less than 1,500 prizes have already been given towards this effort. Another raffle will be one cent up to \$12 for a five-passenger Dodge car, presented by a British resident in the Colony. Not content with all this magnificent work, the Portuguese "Santas" are to give performances at the Victoria Theatre on dates which will be announced later. In the early part of November a theatrical performance is to be given at the Theatre Royal.

As regards the Chinese community, we cannot thank them sufficiently for all the trouble and pains to which they have gone to ensure "Our Day" being a success. They have gone to considerable expense also. The following gentlemen have generously paid the total cost of the making of the roses:—Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Osha Tang Shan and Mr. Chan K'ong U.

It has also been arranged that Chinese theatricals on a large scale shall be held and there can be no question of doubt that the result of all these preparations by the different sections of the community will be a truly handsome donation for the funds of the British Red Cross.

The magnificent services being performed by the British Red Cross are too well known to be particularized, yet it may be mentioned that in work done in the past year, the Red Cross has

### STRANDED IN HONGKONG.

The Feelings of a Delayed Passenger.

A visitor to the Colony, who has experienced great difficulty in obtaining a passage to travel South, sends us the following summary of his feelings on the subject:—

The resolve to leave Hongkong somehow.

The friendly feeling towards shipping agents.

The search for a steamer.

The further search.

The ditto, ad infinitum.

The tired feeling.

The headache.

The drinks.

The recovery.

The resumption of search for a passage.

The receipt of news that a steamer will sail next week.

The collapse on hearing same.

The recovery after hearing steamer is doubly booked up.

The passenger's opinion of shipping agents.

The receipt of news that perhaps a passage is obtainable in January.

The request to call again in a month or two.

The tired feeling after hearing from one's friends what they would do.

The murderous feeling.

The headache again.

The drinks again.

The second recovery.

The calculation as to how long it would take to walk it.

The dismissal of above project.

The rumour of a possible steamer.

The search for agents of steamer.

The discovery of same.

The jubilation.

The request for a passage.

The "get off-the-earth feeling" while making same.

The arguments in favour of a passage.

The opinion of shipping agents in general.

The possible second-class passage.

The offer to take anything going.

The discovery steamer is a first cousin of Noah's Ark.

The permit to leave Hongkong.

The waiting.

The rumour steamer will go via Tasmania and Terra del Fuego.

The information steamer will not come here at all.

The statement steamer has been commandeered.

The doubts as to steamer's existence.

The extra loud yell.

The final headache.

The next drink.

The final ditto.

The repetition of almost all the above.

The don't-care-a-damn feeling.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Nearly a century ago, when King Frederick William the Third was trying to make a great nation of the Prussian people, and found that he had not money enough to carry on the war by which he hoped to achieve his object, he asked the women of Prussia to bring their jewelry of gold and silver to be melted into money for the use of their country. Many women brought all the trinkets they had, and for each ornament of gold or silver they received in exchange an ornament of bronze or iron as a token of the King's gratitude. These bronze and iron ornaments all bore the inscription: "I gave gold for iron, 1813."

The important part which automobiles, taxis, and motor-buses have played in the war is well known, but an exchange points out that not everybody remembers the part performed by the good roads, which have rendered such signal service possible. For years, the fine macadamised, well-kept highways of France have been the admiration of travellers. To-day many of these roads are worn by the incessant traffic of war and are torn by shot and shell. But if the French had been content with anything less than perfection before 1914, the war automobiles would have had small chance for speed or great usefulness. An officer in the engineer corps of the United States Army has recently declared that, in an emergency, it would be possible to get together, in a few days, on the west front 200,000 automobiles, which would be able to rush 800,000 men and their equipment over the French highways to any weak spot in the line. Napoleon knew that a good road was always an important military asset; so did the modern Frenchman. But there are apparently no Napoleons among the Japanese military men.

A copy of the "Breche Bible," written "G. B." in the Manchester Guardian was sold recently at Bury in aid of the Lancashire Fusiliers' Prisoners of War Fund. There are many editions or names for editions of the sacred text which have value to the collector because of some peculiarity in printing or translation. The "Breche Bible" is one of the earliest of such editions. It is more commonly known as the Geneva Bible, and was printed about the year 1560. Its name is explained by the substitution of the word "breches" for aprons in Genesis iii. 7:—"They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches (aprons)." Ten years earlier (1551) was printed the "Bag Bible." In this edition verse 6 in Psalm xxi. read: "Thou shalt not need to be afraid for any bugges (torres) by night." Another edition is called the "Printer's Bible." This edition was printed about 1702, the text in Psalm cxix. 161 reading: "Printers (priests) have persecuted me without a cause."

A New Yorker now resident in Switzerland has sent home an interesting account of a gardening experiment he has carried out in a desert of stones near Baden-Baden. One of his principal triumphs has been the successful growing of the topinambour—a vegetable extensively cultivated in the Bernese cantons in the eighteenth century, but long since forgotten. He describes it as having a bulb like the potato, and, in taste, combining the flavor of asparagus and radish. In general it can best be compared with kohlrabi. An advantage of this plant is that where it has once acquired a foothold the smallest parts of root remaining in the ground will develop into a new bulb, so that in spring another harvest can be reaped, and so on. In the same neighbourhood, valuable results have also been gained from the planting of the big boys bean, which had been known for a century or more to the Swiss peasants but had been neglected in later years.

Railwaymen's Pay—The railwaymen's pay for 1917 of the National Union of Railwaymen, which was £47,000,000, was not paid until the end of the year.

War Office grant towards Affiliated Prisoners of War (Department) paid the whole of these expenses, so that there was no payment for administration from any other source.



## NO FREE TICKETS.

## A Chinese Theatre Incident.

Two Chinese employed at the Government Civil Hospital were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with assaulting a ticket collector at the Ko Shing Theatre on September 19. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the prosecution and Mr. L. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lo, in giving the facts of the case, said that on the day in question about 7 p.m., the defendant, with a few others, entered the Ko Shing Theatre and wanted to go inside. The complainant told them to buy tickets, as under his master's instructions no one was to be admitted free. Just at that time two women entered the theatre and as the complainant was collecting their tickets the first defendant struck him on the head with an iron bar. Mr. Lo submitted that the blow might have proved fatal, but in this case fortunately missed the vital part. The complainant gave chase, but on the way he fainted, owing to loss of blood. The first defendant was eventually arrested by witnesses' folkie. The second defendant was identified at the coolies' quarters of the Government Civil Hospital.

The complainant, in giving evidence, corroborated the statements of Mr. Lo.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness said that he did not know the defendants. He was struck as he was tearing off the two women's tickets. The instruments were picked up by a constable. They did not belong to the Theatre.

After further corroborative evidence was given, his Worship discharged the second defendant, as there was not sufficient evidence, and the prosecution were not pressing the case.

Mr. d'Almada applied for an adjournment in the case of the other defendant, which his Worship granted. The case is to be heard on Monday afternoon.

## TENNIS.

## The Hard Courts League.

Arrangements are being got well in hand for the inauguration of the Hard Courts Tennis League, and entries have been received from the following five teams: Kowloon Cricket Club, the Police Reserve, St. Stephen's College, H. M. Dockyard and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Play will take place during the cool season, commencing practically at once. The matches, all of which have to be played on hard courts, will take place on Saturdays.

It is hoped that at least one more Club will enter, so as to enable return matches to be played and the season spread over five months. In the hope that further entries may be forthcoming, the date for entries has been extended to Monday next, the 30th inst. Four of the five teams entered have hard courts, but it is not necessary that Clubs with only grass courts should enter, as arrangements could be made for playing on hard courts, provided the Club supposed to be playing at home supplies balls.

The League is intended for "O" Class players, but if a team cannot otherwise be made up special permission may be given to include "A" or "B" Class men. It is earnestly hoped that more entries will be received for this most interesting Competition.

## For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks two more tennis racquets from Mrs. Davidson and ten tennis balls from an anonymous donor, for the use of men of the R. G. A.

An Absent Complainant. A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with snatching \$5 from another Chinese. Inspector Kent prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Agnew appeared for the defence. As the complainant did not appear, the defendant was discharged.

## OUR CELLAR.

## "Comfort" at the Front.

We had lived for three months in a sector of wet trenches and slimy dug-outs before coming to the village. Possibly that was why we thought the cellar allotted us for company headquarters, such a desirable residence, though had we occupied a similar dwelling place in the homeland, our social stratum would have been the lowest, and our only visitor the sanitary inspector.

But before our mental outlook engendered by the hard conditions of our late environment had changed, we had so improved our accommodation, that the cellar never lost in our appreciation; and in the ups and downs of succeeding changes of sector we always had it before us as our standard of comfort.

It lay beneath the ruins of an old house in the main street of a little village a few hundred yards from the firing-line, and consisted of three separate rooms. We four officers occupied the room nearest the street. The sergeant-major and the quartermaster sergeant took the one furthest away, and the centre served as a kitchen; also as a sleeping place for cook and company orderlies.

Truly it was an ideal place for company headquarters. Yet until the congestion in the village caused by our arrival, necessitated a search for fresh billeting accommodation, it had not been occupied before, at least for a very long time. A sergeant of a long established engineer unit showed us the way to the place, and we looked doubtfully at the gloomy black pit of the entrance stairway. Big Bill Davidson, our company commander, missed his footing on the narrow stairs, and tumbled from our sight confirming our worst fears that so neglected a place must be unlucky. But we found him unhurt at the bottom, surveying his surroundings by the light of a wax vesta, murmuring incoherently something to the effect that at last we had come home.

## Furnishing The "Home"

Home we certainly made it as the result of a few hours labour, throwing ourselves into the task with the zest of schoolboys building a habitation on an imaginary desert island. First we swept it clear and deposited the rubble among the ruins above. Then we fashioned four beds along the walls, whose framework was smoke-blackened roof beams, and whose mattresses lengths of wire netting covered with sand-bags. Big Bill lay down on his couch when it was finished, and found it so comfortable that he wanted to remain there and direct our operations. But we tumbled him on to the floor in a successful combined effort, Big Bill being the strongest man in the battalion, and thereafter he repented of his sloth.

Next we built a table of some old flooring, and though the ends of the uneven lengthed boards stuck out inconveniently, we quickly got used to the projections and could avoid them even in the darkness. There was enough of the flooring to give us several rows of shelving, and soon our belongings were carefully stowed away, with our two tin oil lamps set up on special brackets, giving a cheery light to the place, and showing us the work of our hands. We lay on our beds for a long time after we got the lamps going sleepily taking stock of our surroundings, and planning further improvements.

In an evil moment we decided that the healthiness of the place would be assured by driving a ventilation hole into the street. We drove that hole by the aid of a pointed iron stake from a neighbouring railing. One of us declared that he felt the air of the cellar-freshen immediately, and Big Bill tried to recount a little of his university hygiene instruction, to bring home to us still more forcefully the great benefit that blowhole would confer on us. But we recanted from his teaching in the morning. A heavy rain storm swept the village during the night, and the whole drainage of the main street

## NEWSPAPER SCANDAL.

## Echo of Bernstorff Affair.

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice-president and treasurer of the company, publishing the New York Evening Mail, has been arrested at the offices of the paper. Attorney-General Lewis, of New York State, charged him with perjury in reporting the ownership of the paper to the alien property custodian.

Attorney General Lewis in the complaint charges Dr. Rumely with having acted on behalf of the German Government when he purchased the stock of the Evening Mail in June, 1915. He alleges that Dr. Rumely, in reporting the transaction, failed to disclose his relations with Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the former commercial attache to the German Embassy. The complaint declares that the German Government paid Dr. Rumely \$275,000 in several transactions connected with the purchase.

The Attorney-General's Office, in a further statement, asserts that some of the money used to purchase the Evening Mail passed through the same banking channels as handled Bolo Pasha's funds here.

Dr. Rumely was born at Laporte, Indiana. He is 36 years old, and was educated largely at the German universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg. Reuter.

came pouring into our cellar through the wretched ventilator. We baled the cellar out in silence. In spite of his scientific convictions, Big Bill uttered no protest, as the two of us who had taken no part in the hygiene discussion, firmly proceeded to block up the air shaft.

How a Dinner was Spoiled. The ventilation problem, however, was soon satisfactorily settled, though this happy achievement was born only from disaster. A shell spent itself harmlessly among the ruins which covered our habitation—harmlessly, that is, in the sense that no one was injured. But it loosened the bricks of the central arch forming the roof of our cellar, and for nearly three days we stood the constant dripping of plaster splinters on to the table, into our dinner plates, down even our necks, without reading in them portents of evil.

Then one night as we sat at dinner a section of the roof came hip on the table, scattering the dinner, and snuffing the lights, leaving us in a disturbed darkness with the free air of heaven rushing in from above. But we quickly recovered from this calamity. After carefully removing every other loosened brick, we roofed in the hole with old flooring. Neither our workmanship nor our material, however, could make those repairs completely weather-tight, and the air of the cellar was always fresh, while careful manoeuvring was needed to dodge the drippings which came from the orifices of our makeshift roof when rain was heavy.

But we were comfortably housed and more than happy. The inhabitants of the other two rooms copied all our improvements, and even improved on them, so that no more contented little colony dwelt in any part of the firing-line, not to leave out the rest camps either, on the fringe of the danger zone. How much we appreciated our quarters we realized when the colonel paid us a visit for the purpose of disseminating us.

A shell had wrecked battalion headquarters, and a new habitation had to be found. It meant that one or other of the company headquarters would have to move on, for naturally the orderly room of a battalion has first claim on the available accommodation. We hoped that our cellar would not be commandeered, but feared the worst. The colonel came. He fell down our stairway as Big Bill had done on our first entry, and, straightway departed, to dispossess our next-door neighbours. Thereafter we lived in our cellar in contentment and peace for many days.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

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is both Food and Drink.

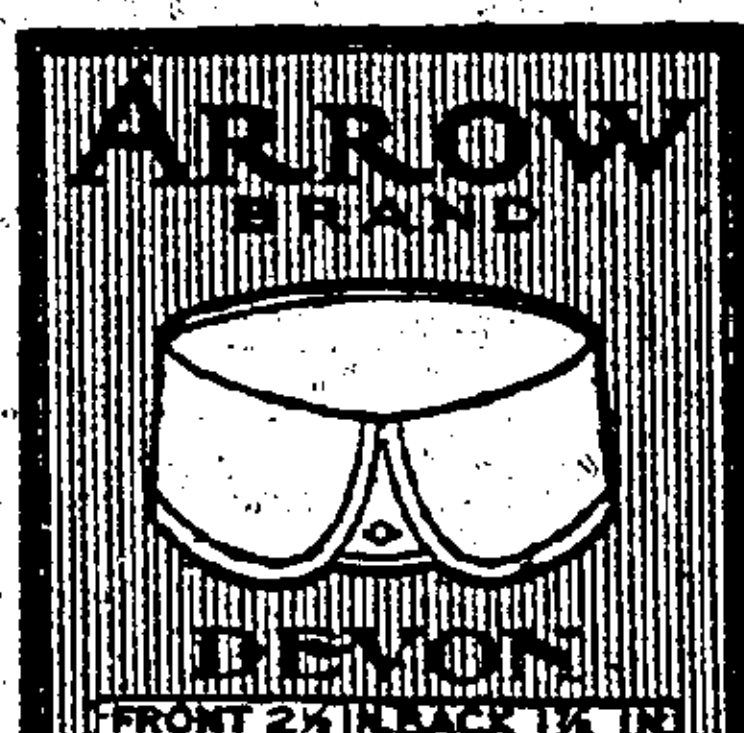
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## FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

**"ARROW" COLLARS**



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From WEDNESDAY, 25th to FRIDAY, 27th September.

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## "PASQUALE"

Paramount Feature. Complete in five parts. Featuring the Screen Star, George Robson, with GLENN GARRICK and COMICK.

By Special Request, Matinees at 5.15 p.m.

On THURSDAY, 26th and FRIDAY, 27th September.

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"THE EMIGRANT" in 2 parts.

"BEHIND THE SCREEN" in 2 parts.

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Featuring CHARLIE CHAPLIN The World's Laugh Maker.

Prices as Usual.

SATURDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

"THE SECRET KINGDOM." 9th and 10th Episodes.

## THAT TIRED FEELING.

these mornings is most likely due to "liver." The remedy is

## PINKETTES

the little laxative which aid digestion, cure Constipation, "liverishness," dizziness, biliousness, headache, foul smelling breath. Of all chemists, and post free 60 cents the trial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Schuchan Road, Shanghai.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day removed our Offices from No. 7, Queen's Road, Central, to St. Georges' Buildings, 2nd floor.

GOLDING AND PHILIPS

Solicitors, &c.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED for six months from November 1st, four-roomed Flat in EWO Peak Mess. Apply to "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## WANTED.

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAPH.—Wide-awake importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with Box 1432 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. You do not wish behind the times to lag. I would be most unwise. What's the use of worrying. Let no one you despise. Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY. 23, Queen's Road, Central.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY the 28th instant commencing at 3.45 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform FREE. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting, as to certain proposals to substitute spectators stands for some of the Maaheda hitherto erected on part of the JOCKEY CLUB property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

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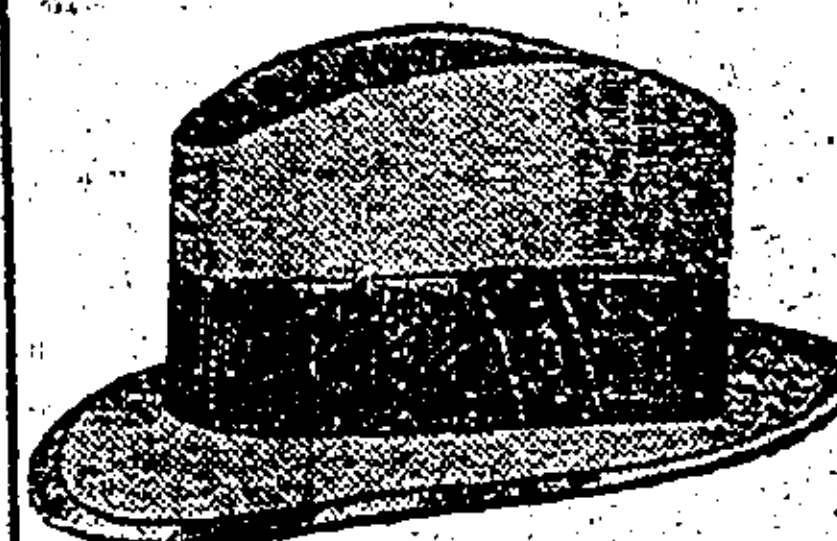
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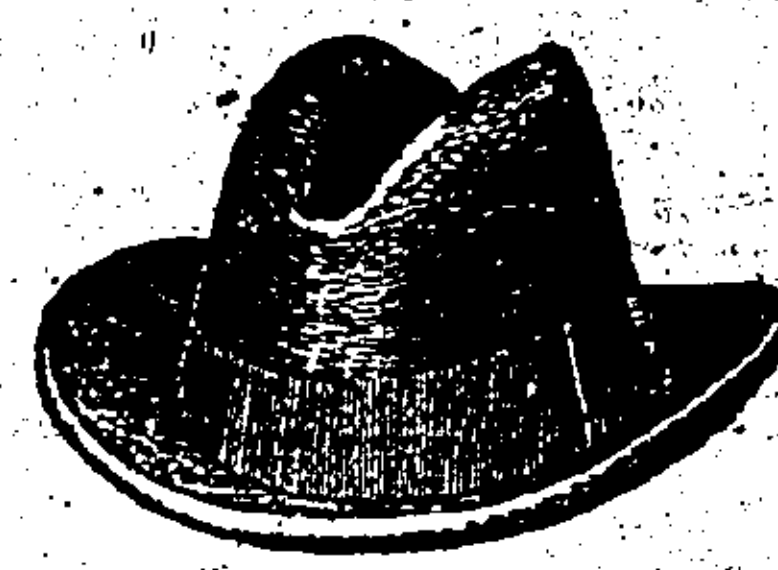
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Monteagle	8th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,580	WED., 9th Oct., at 11 a.m.
	*Kaga Maru T. 12,300	WED., 30th Oct., at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,500	MONDAY, 30th Sept.

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* Suwa Maru	THURS., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TERYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	13,500	26th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KITO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	26th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	26th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	27th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	28th Sept. at 3 p.m.

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Nias	San Fco, Jap.	in port	27th Sept.	Java ports
Tjikong	Kobe & Moji	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	Macassar
Tjikini	Amoy	30th Sept.	4th Oct.	Java ports
Tjimanok	Chingwantao	30th Sept.	2nd Oct.	Java ports

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 27th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 4th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 27th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 1st Oct. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loisang	Tues., 1st Oct. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 1st Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 4th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "WALSANG" and "VITA" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Chinese and Japanese Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato. TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chifu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.  
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

World's Shipbuilding Record.  
At Belfast shipyard a standard vessel of 8,000 tons was finished in 15 days from date of launching. This beats the world's record by four days.

New Chinese Company.

A new steamship corporation owned and controlled by Chinese capitalists was inaugurated in Shanghai on September 4 says the "Shanghai Gazette," to transport salt from Haichow to Chinwang. The company will operate three chartered Japanese steamers.

Further Japanese Requisitioning.

Immediately after the recent release by the Japanese Government of some of the merchant steamers pressed into its service, it took to requisitioning a number of steamers of larger size. The Government authorities have exercised the utmost care not to make shipping circles feel the effect of the second commandeering.

Antung Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Antung during 1917 was 432 vessels of 187,964 tons, which, compared with 1916, shows a decrease of 96 vessels and 114,878 tons. The percentages of the various flags were 18.9 per cent. British; 0.5 per cent. Dutch; 50.3 per cent. Japanese; 4.5 per cent. Norwegian and 25.8 per cent. Chinese.

Dry Dock for Saigon.

The Indo China Colonial authorities have decided to provide the sum of 1,450,000 piasters out of reserves for the construction at Saigon of a dry dock to accommodate vessels of about 3,500 tons. In the course of a report the Governor-General refers to the excellent results attained in the experiments with the building of boats in reinforced concrete in Conchin-China.

Captain Honoured.

Captain V. O'Kane, of the Standard Oil Mailing and now in the Mainan was presented by the Directors of the China Merchants S. N. Co. on September 6 with a telescope and silver rosebowl in appreciation of his services in rescuing the passengers of the company's Kiangkwan when that vessel was sunk in collision below Hankow on the night of April 23.

Japanese Ships for Steel.

Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co. have received six of the Japanese steamers turned over to the Emergency Fleet Corporation to compensate for steel from the United States for Japanese shipyards. The six vessels are the Java Maru, 7,920 tons; Shikano Maru, 7,000 tons; Penang Maru, 8,325 tons; Shinsei Maru, 6,800 tons; Kunashari Maru, 6,386 tons, and Ceylon Maru, 6,440 tons.

Dairen Shipping.

During 1917 the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Dairen was 3,394 vessels of 3,490,416 tons, comprising this with the entries for 1916, a decrease of 47 vessels and 64,571 tons is shown. The percentages of the various flags were: 87.7 per cent. Japanese; 6.5 per cent. British; 5.7 per cent. Chinese; 2.3 per cent. Dutch; 1.1 per cent. Norwegian and 1.8 per cent. American, Danish and Russian.

Japanese Boycott.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Kisen Kaisha, Uchida Kaisha and other steamship companies agreed to boycott those shipowners who do not scruple to break a charter-party of such shipowners, the steamship companies being bound not to transact business with them. It is now reported that under guarantee by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Messrs. Suzuki & Co. the Kusatsubo Kisen Kaisha has been removed from the black list.

Filipino Artisans to Build U. S. Ships.

Trained Filipino artisans will soon be aiding the United States government in the prosecution of its huge ship building programme on the Pacific coast. Six students and former students of the Philippine arts and trades school are in the way, two of them having already left for the coast, while four others are about to sail for Seattle. The men who are now leaving are students in the local trade school, who, having heard that the United States is recruiting labour for the yards, recently put in applications and secured employment, their transportation to Seattle being furnished them. Trade school officials state that they are all trained carpenters and are equipped with the tools which are necessary for the work.



## NOTICE

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of  
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE PAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM  
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US

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SAIGON.

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KHANHOL, SAIGON.

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ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME  
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.  
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE, IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED  
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300. P. N. HULME, Manager.

## THE PACIFIC S.S. CO.'S

## Steamer "SENATOR"

Will load on or about OCTOBER 1st, 1918, for  
SINGAPORE.

For Freight rates, etc. Apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Pone 792 & 795. G.P.O. Building, 3rd Floor.

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via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO REMBRANDT	10,000	1st Oct. 1918
KAN	8,000	12th Oct. "
VONDEL	10,000	26th Oct. "
BINDJANI	8,000	9th Nov. "

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

## CONSIGNEES

## YOYO KISEN KAISHA

s.s. "SHINYO MARU,"  
From SAN FRANCISCO VIA  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
AND MANILA.

The above named steamer  
having arrived, consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature, and to take  
immediate delivery from along-  
side.

Cargo remaining undelivered  
on 25th September, 1918, at 5 P.M.,  
will be landed at consignees' risk  
and expense, and delivery must  
then be taken from the Com-  
pany's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed  
on all cargo remaining undelivered  
on 25th September, 1918,  
at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Company's  
Godowns, where they will be ex-  
amined on 28th September, 1918,  
at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if  
filed after the 5th October, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia  
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams  
lying in the E. E. Telegraph  
Office at Hongkong.

Edward Andre, Hongkong Hotel,  
from Madras.

Putter, Bank Yokohama, from  
Victoria B.C.

## CONSIGNEES

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP  
LINE.

## THE Steamship

## "MELVILLE DOLLAR,"

having arrived from Vancouver  
on September, 21st consignees  
are hereby notified that their  
cargo is being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra-hazardous godowns  
of the Hongkong & Kowloon  
Wharf & Godown Co. and stored  
at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and dam-  
aged goods are to be left in the  
godown, where they will be ex-  
amined on September, 25th, 1918,  
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented  
within a month of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which they  
cannot be recognised. No claims  
will be admitted after the goods  
have left the godowns, and all  
goods remaining undelivered  
after September 30th, 1918, will  
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to  
send in their bills of lading for  
counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918.

Smith Arthur, Hongkong Hotel,  
from Colombo.

Thomas A.O., Soerabaja re-  
transmitted from Singapore.

B. M. Ide, from Bangkok.

Reyes Apolonio, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 19, 1918.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA.

My Forces Cut in Two.

Paris, Sept. 23.

The arrival of the Allies on the line of the Vardar gives them possession of the railway skirting the river, forming a line of communication between the first and second Bulgarian armies. The cutting of this line at Demirkapou means that the enemy forces comprising sixteen divisions are divided in two and they are hastily preparing to retreat, both north of Monastir and in the Doiran region. By the mastery of the mountain zone, the Allies are now able to de-bouch on the plain. The Bulgarians are systematically destroying the evacuated regions.

## The Advance Continues.

London, Sept. 22.

A French Eastern communique says: The Franco-Serbian armies on Sept. 21, on the Drachevsko massif broke the serious resistance of the Bulgarians, who were reinforced by German troops. Pursuing their success the Allies northwards passed Yozanac and Kavadar and reached the Vardar, in the direction of Negotin and Demirkapou. The enemy is destroying material wholesale in the direction of Cradsko and in the region of the Vardar and Doiran, where they are burning stations, munitions depots and aviation parks. The number of prisoners and guns captured is increasing. The Serbians captured a complete group of mountain guns and a battery of 105 millimetre guns. Aviators continue to harass the retreating enemy. In the eastern part of the Cerna bend the enemy has begun to retreat. The Allies captured Chanište and Orle. The Franco-Greeks north and north-east of the Dzena massif continue to progress in conjunction with the Serbians.

## Fifteen Villages Liberated.

London, Sept. 23.

A Serbian communique issued on the evening of Sunday says: We have liberated fifteen villages. We are forcing the Germano-Bulgar reinforcements to retreat. We crossed to the left bank of the Vardar and cut the main rail-line between Uskub and Salonika. We crossed the Cerna and cut the rail-line between Garagako and Frilep, which is the German army's main line of communication. We advanced 55 kilometres between September 15 and 21 and certain infantry units reached the highest point in the very mountainous region and advanced 40 kilometres in one day. The booty and prisoners are constantly increasing.

The latest news is that the Serbian cavalry are only three miles from the Bulgarian frontier in the Strumitza region. The Eleventh German Division has been broken through, together with the main Bulgarian forces, which are retiring in disorder.

## Italian Progress.

London, Sept. 23.

An Italian official message says: On the night of Sept. 21 we continued to pursue the enemy. After an advance of twelve kilometres, and the capture of sixteen villages, our left wing and centre reached, by dawn, the line of Cairli, Dobrusceto, Musa and Oba. Our right carried a strong position at Mont Bobiste. Numerous prisoners were captured.

## THE PALESTINE VICTORY.

A Model in Conception and Execution.

London, Sept. 23.

General Allenby's victory is hailed as a model in conception and execution and is the most complete hitherto attained by the Allies in any theatre. The immediate effect is the liberation of the Holy Land, for it is anticipated that General Allenby will have little difficulty in entirely clearing northern Palestine. He will be able to relieve communications by establishing a sea base at Haifa, whence the railway runs to Beisan and Damascus. Thus the whole Turkish railway system in Southern Syria is controlled by the Anglo-French forces. But the Turkish disaster is bound to have a most profound reaction in Constantinople and Sofia and will compromise the situation of the Turks in Mesopotamia. It will terminate the Turkish adventures in Persia and the Caucasus.

## Huge Haul of Prisoners.

London, Sept. 23.

A Palestine communique states: Having seized the passages of the Jordan at Jisred Damien on Sunday morning the enemy's last avenue of escape westward of the river is closed. The Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies have virtually ceased to exist and their entire transport has been captured. By eight last evening 25,000 prisoners and 280 guns had been counted, while many prisoners and much material have not yet been enumerated.

## Turkish Empire Imperilled.

London, Sept. 23.

The "Daily Telegraph," which declares that the existence of the Ottoman Empire is imperilled by one of the most masterly strokes of the war, points out that "General Allenby has struck unexpectedly early and has all the campaigning season still before him.

The "Morning Post" urges that a diplomatic effort be made to detach Turkey from the Central Power.

A Palestine communique says that 25,000 prisoners and 280 guns have been counted.

## German General's Narrow Escape.

Paris, Sept. 23.

It transpires that General Liman von Sanders barely escaped from Mount Tabor, where he was directing the Turks in their resistance in Palestine.

## THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, Sept. 23.

Newspapers in London do not take the German political crisis seriously as it is the eighth such crisis in Germany during the war and it is anticipated that the force will be re-acted of making a change of Ministry without weakening the control of the militarists. The latest move in the peace offensive is indicated by a message from Amsterdam stating that great prominence is given in the German press to a scheme of a League of Nations outlined by the Centrist Deputy Herr Erzberger in a forthcoming book. The draft constitution he has prepared is published and provides for the establishment of the League immediately Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States, and Russia announce adhesion to it. It will have its seat at The Hague where an International Bureau will conduct its business, controlled by an Administrative Council, presided over by the Dutch Foreign Minister. The scheme provides that the League guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State belonging to the League and the undisturbed possession of the colonies, while States outside, whose Governments proclaim neutrality, will be recognised as permanently neutral. All States' colonies in Africa are to be perpetually neutral. The scheme provides for obligatory arbitration and the reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, the recognition of freedom of the seas and members of the League renounce the raising of troops in the colonies. For a decade after the foundation of the League each of the State's surplus raw material will be divided with others.

Washington, Sept. 23.

Official circles are sceptical of the German newspaper discussion on Parliamentary reform, which they interpret as another phase of the propaganda.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful British Operations.

London, Sept. 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out successful minor operations on Sunday and Sunday night at several points. English troops captured a strong point in the neighbourhood of the Ronsey-Neon Road, which had stubbornly held out all day, imprisoning eighty. Subsequently a counter-attack from the direction of Guillemont Farm was repulsed with heavy enemy loss by rifles and machine-guns. Other English troops progressed at night time in the direction of Tombis Farm, after several hours hard fighting and farther north captured a group of strongly held trenches and strong points on the Saenr, north-westward of Vandhille prisoner a number. We prisoner over 100 during the night in a successful local attack southward of Villers Guislain. The English eastward of Gavrelle progressed on three quarters of a mile front south-eastward of Gavrelle, imprisoning sixty. The enemy attacked Bersuacourt at night under cover of a heavy barrage and penetrated the line at one point, but an immediate counter-attack re-established the positions.

## The German Report.

London, Sept. 23.

A wireless German official message says: We repulsed British attacks south-eastward of Epehy. The enemy at night-time gained a footing in isolated trench sections eastward of Epehy.

## French Still Advancing.

London, Sept. 22.

A French communique states: In the region south of St. Quentin we continued our advance last evening and night. We penetrated the woods north of La Fontaine and carried the fort and village of Venduill and pushed on here to the Oise. Our reconnaissances took prisoners north of the Aisne and in Champagne towards Bette-du-Mesnil. We repulsed enemy raids north of the Vesle and in the Vosges.

## New British Progress.

London, Sept. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on Monday, says: Last night we attacked from a point below Villers Guislain and attained our object, imprisoning over a hundred. Fighting was resumed in this region this morning, we following up the advantage gained. North of the Scarpe we made good progress near Oppy, the junction point of the switch-line with the Wotan system. On a front of 1,100 yards we gained an average depth of 600 yards, imprisoning sixty in the first onslaught.

## Civilians Leave Cambrai.

Paris, Sept. 23.

The Germans evacuated the civilians at Cambrai amid scenes of disorder and pillage and even military mutinies.

## THE EX-TSAR'S BODY.

Amsterdam, Sept. 23.

A message from Moscow states that the ex-Tsar's body has been exhumed from the forest where he was executed and ceremoniously conveyed to Ekaterinburg, where it lay in state in the Cathedral, prior to temporary interment at Omsk.

## MORE AERIAL ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 23.

The Air Ministry states that the total bombs dropped on the night of Friday was 223 tons. Aeroplanes on the night of Saturday bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes. They attacked and hit blast-furnaces at Hagedingen and Rombach. A total of 152 tons was dropped. All our machines returned.

## CZECHS ARREST SWEDISH RED CROSS MISSION.

Tokio, Sept. 18.

The Czechs at Irtutsk arrested the Swedish Red Cross Mission on the eve of its departure on the ground that it is working in the interests of Germans and Russians.

## SEAMEN TO BOYCOTT GERMANS.

Paris, Sept. 23.

Mr. Havelock Wilson in a lecture stated that 20,000 non-combatant and Allied seamen, including 15,000 British, have been murdered by submarine pirates. The meeting passed a resolution approving the British Seamen's decision to boycott all Germans and German products.

## AMERICA'S FOOD CONTRIBUTION.

Washington, Sept. 23.

Mr. Hoover in a statement says the United States is prepared to ship 5,730,000 more tons of foodstuffs to the American armies and Allies than last year.

## SUCCESSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 23.

An Italian official message says: On Asiago Plateau the French by a brilliant coup-de-main eastward of Sisemol penetrated deeply the enemy's lines and prisoner a hundred. The British raided lines northward of Asiago and brought back prisoners.

## NOTICE

MITSUBISHI SHOKAI  
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CANADA, SHINHEI, FUKUYAMA, SIBAI  
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PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIEN,  
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,  
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CO. LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:-

S. SAYEKI, Manager.

No. 14, Padder Street, Hongkong.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in  
Reservoirs on Sept. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER  
WORKS LEVEL.

Station	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND  
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Station	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts  
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Station	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and  
decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Station	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and  
decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Station	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and  
decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Station	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Upper	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20
Lower	alt. 51.20	alt. 51.20



## "BLIMPS" V. U. BOATS.

Some of the preceding Mr. Zinn's epigrams are a satire of English character and they also feel the world around them in the same incredibly failing manner we ourselves feel.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

**Coal Mining in Swatow.**  
From Commerce Reports  
Washington, is taken the following report by Mr. M. S. Myers, American Consul at Swatow:—The mining of coal in the region about Keyingchow has received a much-needed impetus in high coal prices and has made considerable advancement during the past year. Native dust coal is now being placed on the market in increasing quantities and is beginning to supplant Hongy dust as a result of the high price of the latter. So far mining has been confined to surface and shallow shaft workings and is chiefly of dust coal. Coal is generally found away from the watercourses, which necessitates expensive portage to the river. Navigation on the upper river is closed during the low-water season. It has been these transportation difficulties more than anything else that has prevented expansion in this industry, but with present high prices these charges can be readily paid and a profit still be made. No organized mining enterprise has as yet been undertaken. There is no doubt that an important coal field exists in the Keyingchow region, but its development is largely dependent upon cheaper transportation facilities than are now available. Heretofore this district has depended entirely upon imported coal to furnish the fuel for its various industries. The lime, coarse china ware, and tile kilns have been large consumers of the imported dust. The coal import for the past two years was as follows:—1916, foreign coal, 58,105 tons, valued at \$328,284; Chinese coal, 19,349 tons, valued at \$130,128; 1917, foreign coal, 42,560 tons, valued at \$519,947; Chinese coal, 17,025 tons, valued at \$138,924. Of the foreign import in 1917, 24,921 tons, over half of which was dust, was from Hongy, while the remainder came from Japan and Formosa. Chinese coal comes from Chihli Province.

**New Hydro-Electric Company.**  
A few years ago Mr. Tsubota Juro, of Kobe, and other business-men applied to the Governor of Nara Prefecture for permission to utilize the Tobetawara river in Yoshino-gun, Nara Prefecture, for the purpose of starting the Taiho Hydro-electric Company. At the same time the Wakayama Hydro-electric Company addressed a similar application to the authorities. Both parties wanted to secure the right of utilizing the river mentioned, and no decision on either application has so far been reached. It will be remembered that about two months ago the Kobe business-men started a movement through the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Society to secure the coveted rights, and it is now reported that the promoters of the two concerns have arrived at an agreement whereby each company is to utilize separate sections of the river. The proposed Kobe company will have a capital of ¥15,000,000, which will all be raised by public subscription. It is expected that it will be about a year before actual operations are started.

**Naval Demand for Oil.**  
The Haden Petroleum Company concluded a contract with the Naval Department for the sale of 80,000 tons of crude oil in 1918. At that time only a portion was delivered to meet the convenience of the Naval authorities, and it is now reported that the balance will be delivered in September. The price is said to be ¥14.50 per ton. It is further reported that the Naval Department has contracted to buy from another company a certain quantity of crude oil at the same price.

**Japan's Coal Output.**  
According to an official report, the total yield of coal in Japan for the first half of the year was 12,117,836 tons and in comparison with the corresponding period of last year it was only a small increase of 5.1 per cent. whereas the consumption in Japan is increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. a year. The increase of output has been particularly small in recent months. Japan's output was only an increase of 2.4 per cent.

## AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Interesting Items Concerning the War.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Bulletin:—

**New Registrants to be Called Soon.**  
Washington, September 12.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that those from 19 to 20 and from 32 to 36 inclusive will be first called to the colours from the 13,000,000 who registered for military service on September 12. The enlarged army programme will probably call out some of these in October. Youths of nineteen and twenty will be sent to the students training corps at universities with a provision for college education up to the time they are called into active service. The Navy Department has announced the opening of a wireless station at Annapolis, the most powerful American station now operating. It has a radius of 4,000 miles and was completed in ten months and at a cost of a million and a half dollars.

**Credit to Liberia.**  
Washington, September 12.—The Treasury Department has announced that the United States has established a credit of \$5,000,000 for the republic of Liberia which has declared war against Germany. This makes the ninth Allied nation to which credit has been extended by the United States.

**Theatrical Stars to Entertain Fighters.**

Washington, September 12.—Theatrical managers of the United States have pledged \$150,000 for an American overseas theatre league to entertain the men of the army and navy overseas. The league will urge leading theatrical stars to contribute two or three months each year for performances at camps behind the American front. The plan is to send 50 entertainers a month for the overseas programme.

**Army Health Conditions Improving.**

Washington, September 15.—The Surgeon General's health report for the week ending September 6 showed general improvement in the health conditions at the training camps and cantonments. There was a marked decrease in the cases of pneumonia and measles, and so forth. There were but 35 deaths as compared with 177 during the previous week.

**Antipodes to the Front.**

Melbourne, August 1.—Australia has contributed ten per cent. of her population for the allied firing line. With a population of barely 5,000,000, more than 426,000 have enlisted. Of these 48,780 have been killed and more than 133,000 wounded. The total cost to Australia in money has been more than a billion dollars.

**To Pool Tin Supply.**

Washington, September 12.—The War Industries Board has announced that a pooling arrangement has been made in London between representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, providing that the United States will receive two-thirds of the pig tin supply of the world.

**Pleased with Showing of American Navy.**

Washington, September 12.—Eight Congressmen, members of the Lower House Naval Affairs Committee, have returned from Europe enthusiastic over the work of the American Navy in the war zone.

**Admiral Beatty's Message.**

Washington, September 12.—The Lafayette Day national committee has received the following delayed telegram from Admiral Sir David Beatty of the British Grand Fleet:—

"The Grand Fleet desires you to express its pride and satisfaction in being so closely associated with the American Fleet whose officers and men are bound to us by the ties of the closest comradeship. They typify the spirit in which the American nation rallied to the cause of right and justice. Our union is a happy one for the peace of the world."

**Certificates Over-subscribed.**

Washington, September 13.—The Treasury Department has announced that the latest block of \$500,000,000 in Treasury certificates of indebtedness has been oversubscribed by \$144,529,500.

## RUSSIA FINDING HERSELF.

The Allies' Opportunity.

Russia is helping herself, in finding a way out of the labyrinth by very curious and wonderful ways of her own. Bolshevism is a mood. That mood, having wrought intolerable confusion and disaster, is now passing, and a Russia more recognizable, more intelligible to the Allies, is now beginning to take shape.

Those who have pleaded for military aid to Russia have always argued that once a rallying point were given the active forces of the nation would begin to gather and assert themselves. By a strange fortuity that rallying point appeared from within, in the shape of the Czech-Slovak force. The Czech-Slovaks are not Russians, but a kindred people. The Czechs are the Slav inhabitants of Bohemia, and the Slovaks are men of the same stock, speaking practically the same language, who inhabit the mountainous, north-western part of Hungary, just on the fringe of Bohemia. For a century this people, which in brighter days gave to the world John Hus, has been struggling to free itself from the grip of the German and the Hungarian. Their great opportunity came in the present war.

The Czechs and Slovaks.

The Czech and Slovak soldiers of the Austrian army surrendered in thousands to the Russians, not to save their lives, but to spend them in fighting on the side of the Allies against the German and Hungarian oppressors, and for the establishment of an independent Czechoslovak State in the heart of Europe. The Russian Government formed them into army corps, and these sturdy fighters distinguished themselves nobly in the last offensive of the Russian army.

In a marvellously short time the Czech-Slovak, who were quickly reinforced by all the lurking and scattered Russian antagonists of the Bolsheviks, secured control of several towns on the Volga and the Urals and of nearly the whole of the Siberian railway. The Bolshevik commander-in-chief, a plucky adventurer called Muraviev, finding it impossible to suppress the Czech-Slovak movement, thought the moment opportune to turn on his masters. But his Red Army would not follow him, and he shot himself.

Dutof, the Ural Cossack leader, and apparently General Alexieff and his force have linked up with the Czech-Slovaks, and the main body of the Social Revolutionaries with the committee of the Constituent Assembly are in the movement. The last news is that the Czech-Slovak have seized the old Tatar city of Krasn, the key to the Lower Volga. Success succeeds, and once the strong spell of Bolshevik power is broken a general defection may be anticipated.

**Murder of Count Mirbach.**

Now while this movement was growing in the East, while starvation, disease and unemployment made rapid headway in the towns, and chaotic and quarrelsome land-grabbing was the rule of life in the villages, a remarkable thing happened in Moscow. Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador, was murdered in Moscow, and the murderers were not called "counter-revolutionaries," but men who until recently were the closest allies of the Bolsheviks. The Jew Blumkin and the Russian Alexanderovich who killed Count Mirbach were Left Social Revolutionaries, members, that is, of the extreme faction who split off from the main Kerensky-Oberoff section of the Social Revolutionaries, and joined heart and soul in the Bolshevik campaign.

Amid all these strange and heterogeneous movements Russia is trying to find herself. In Kharkov an engineer, General Khorvat, has formed a Provisional Government for Eastern Siberia, including a Socialist, two Cadet members of the Duma, and a big financier, Potiloff. A sort of Government seems to have been formed in Omsk. With Vladivostok occupied by the Czech-Slovaks the call on the Allies is a urgent and clear, and the opportunity unquestionable, to provide supplies and all forms of aid to these brave wanderers who have fought their way to the ends of the world to secure their independence, and are justifying their claim to national existence by helping their big Slav brother to rise again.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

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Those who have pleaded military aid, Russia has not



